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Dzatse, M. E., Kim, E., Kim, H., Kim, H., Vijayakumar, A., & Chang, N. (2017). Meal skipping habits and nutritional status among Ghanaian students living in Korea. *Journal of Nutrition and Health*, 50(4), 376-382. <https://doi.org/10.4163/jnh.2017.50.4.376>

Published in:

Journal of Nutrition and Health

Document Version:

Publisher's PDF, also known as Version of record

Queen's University Belfast - Research Portal:

[Link to publication record in Queen's University Belfast Research Portal](#)

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Meal skipping habits and nutritional status among Ghanaian students living in Korea*

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ABSTRACT

Purpose: The consistent rise in the number of foreign students in Korea demands an accurate and detailed investigation into their dietary practices and nutritional status. For these international students, assimilation into new cultures can be stressful. The influence this process may have on dietary behaviors as well as overall health cannot be overlooked. **Methods:** The researchers in this study sought to investigate the nutritional status and dietary practices of Ghanaian students studying in Korea. A total of 81 Ghanaian male students with an average age of 29.4 ± 4.0 years were sampled between May and June 2016. Investigations were carried out on the general characteristics of the participants, their daily food and nutrient intakes using a 24-h dietary recall method, meal skipping practices, and the nutritional quality of their diets based on their meal skipping habits. **Results:** The study revealed that the daily nutrient intake of subjects did not fully meet the daily recommended nutrient intake (RNI) established by Ghanaian Ministry of Health and the World Health Organization (WHO) and Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), particularly for energy, calcium, iron, zinc, and vitamin B2 requirements. The Nutrient Adequacy Ratio (NAR) for calcium was very low, posing a deficiency risk to the participants. Meal skipping practices among participants changed significantly after arriving in Korea. The study also compared the diet quality indicators (Nutrient Adequacy Ratio and Mean Adequacy Ratio) of those who skipped meals ≥ 7 times/week with those who skipped meals < 7 times/week. Participants who skipped meals ≥ 7 times/week were shown to have lower dietary intakes of vitamins B1 and B2 than those who skipped meals < 7 times/week. **Conclusion:** Ultimately, the study found that meal skipping among Ghanaian students was common, and their daily nutrient intakes did not meet the set dietary standards. Those who skipped meals ≥ 7 times/week had lower dietary intakes of vitamins B1 and B2 than those who skipped meals < 7 times/week. Based on our study findings, we recommend that nutrition education should be organized for the Ghanaian student community in Korea using our results as a template to draw up a nutrition program that is culturally appropriate.

KEY WORDS: Ghanaian students, meal skipping, food and nutrient intake, nutritional status

Introduction

The induction of the ‘Study Korea Project’ has seen a dramatic increase in the number of international students in Korea.^{1,2} Relocation, such as from a rural to an urban setting and vice versa, can cause significant changes to an individual’s lifestyle patterns, particularly, dietary and food habits.³ Several studies have been conducted on dietary practices and acculturation of migrants and international students.⁴⁻⁸ For international students, the process of adaptation to new cultures and the influence of external factors on their dietary behavior cannot be trivialized. Negative changes in dietary behaviors, for instance

decreased consumption of fruits and vegetables, increased consumption of alcohol, sweets, lipids, and high energy intake, have been reported. Also, irregular eating habits, such as skipping meals, particularly breakfast, and increased snacking at irregular times, have been widely mentioned.⁴⁻⁸ A study conducted among Chinese students studying in South Korea revealed that regular breakfast consumption by the students decreased from 43.0 to 23.2% after migration from China to the Republic of Korea. In addition, the subjects who had three square meals a day also decreased from 80.3% in China to 49.3% in South Korea. Furthermore, their vegetable consumption also declined, from 44.4% in China to 24.6% in South Korea.⁸ In Nigeria,

Received: February 27, 2017 / Revised: March 6, 2017 / Accepted: July 24, 2017

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students who were staying in boarding houses were found to be deficient in protein (15%) and vitamin C (25~80%) among various age groups.⁹

There are several potential challenges to overcome when relocating to a foreign country, such as acculturative stress (i.e., stress emanating from life changes in the process of assimilating new cultures). International students, unlike other immigrants, encounter a unique situation because they may be exposed to relatively novel experiences and often have to confront the reality of being physically apart from their parents, as well as other relatives, for the first time.¹⁰⁻¹² Therefore, it is imperative that a detailed and accurate assessment of their dietary habits and daily nutrient and food intakes are determined so that the appropriate nutritional recommendations and education can be provided.

The National Statistical Office recently stated that there has been an increase in the number of Ghanaian students living in Korea.¹³ However, lack of detailed information about the lifestyle characteristics of the Ghanaian students in Korea may result in educational initiatives or interventions by nutrition educators, that may be culturally inappropriate and may be detrimental to their health.

Therefore, the objective of this study was to investigate the current dietary intake of Ghanaian students living in South Korea and to compare their meal skipping habits before and after migrating to South Korea.

Methods

Study subjects

Participants in this study were Ghanaians studying in South Korea. A total of 81 male students were recruited from universities in Seoul, Suwon, Cheonan, Daejeon, Daegu and Pusan between May and June 2016. As inclusion criteria, the participants were supposed to have been residents in South Korea for at least 1 month and should have been living in Ghana prior to their relocation to Korea. Involvement in the study was exclusively voluntary. Therefore, respondents were at liberty to withdraw from the study at any time. This study protocol was approved by the Institutional Review Board (115-12) at Ewha Womans University, Seoul, Republic of Korea.

General characteristics

A well-constructed, self-administered questionnaire was deployed to gather information on the demographic, socio-

economic and health-related profiles of the participants, through a face-to-face interview conducted by trained researchers, according to standard protocols. The questionnaire was originally written in Korean and, therefore, had to be translated into English. Data on height (cm) and weight (kg), Korean speaking abilities, family income (\leq 1,500 and \geq 2,000 USD), duration of stay in Korea (months), as well as cigarette smoking (yes/no) and alcohol intake (yes/no), both in Ghana and Korea, were collected. The body mass index (BMI) was calculated from the weight and height data (kg/m^2). Korean speaking abilities were categorized as good (able to understand and hold a conversation in Korean), average (difficulty understanding and holding a conversation in Korean) and poor (cannot understand and hold a conversation in Korean).

Dietary intake survey

Well-trained researchers collected dietary intake records using a single 24 h dietary recall surveys conducted in single face-to-face interviews. One of the interviewers was fluent in the language of Ghana. All interviewers and study participants were also fluent in English. Therefore, no language barrier was present. Participants reported all foods and drinks consumed during the previous day. Books containing pictures of cooked foods and raw ingredients, in various portions that are normally consumed on a daily basis, were displayed to the participants to ensure a near-accurate measurement of what they ate. To reduce variations between weekdays and weekends, the interview was conducted from Tuesday to Saturday. To analyze the intake of foods and nutrients among the participants and ensure that traditional recipes were included, all foods and their ingredients were checked and analyzed together by Ghanaian and Korean researchers and included in the Computer Aided Nutritional analysis program 4.0 (Canpro 4.0, The Korean Nutrition Society).

Diet quality assessment

The Nutrient Adequacy Ratio (NAR) was calculated for 11 nutrients (protein, calcium, iron, zinc, vitamin A, vitamin B1, vitamin B2, vitamin B6, folate, niacin, and vitamin C) using the dietary guidelines for Ghanaians and the WHO/FAO dietary guidelines stipulated for various populations. The standard RNI values for protein, iron, zinc, vitamin A, folate, and vitamin C were based on the Dietary Guidelines for Ghana¹⁴ and the RNI for calcium,

vitamin B1, vitamin B2, vitamin B6, and niacin was based on WHO/FAO guidelines.¹⁵ The Mean Adequacy Ratio (MAR) was computed as the averages of all NARs divided by the number of nutrients.

$$\text{NAR} = \text{Dietary intake of the nutrient} / \text{RNI or RDA of the nutrient}$$

$$\text{MAR} = \Sigma \text{NAR (each nutrients' NAR)} / \text{Number of nutrients}$$

Measurement of meal skipping habits

To assess meal skipping habits, subjects were instructed to write down the number of times they typically skip meals per week in Korea. Subjects were divided into two categories, those who skipped meals < 7 times/week, and those who skipped meals ≥ 7 times/week. Nutrient intake status was compared between the two categories.

Statistical analysis

All data were presented as means and standard deviations (SD) for continuous variables, and frequency and percentages for categorical variables. Student's t-test was used to determine the differences between NAR and MAR according to meal skipping habits. All reported probability tests were two-sided, and the difference was considered statistically significant $p < 0.05$. SAS 9.4 software was used for all statistical analysis.

Results

General characteristics

The general characteristics of the study subjects are summarized in Table 1. The mean age of the study subjects was 29.4 ± 4.0 years. The mean length of stay in Korea for the participants was 19.7 ± 18.2 months. Among the study subjects, 75.3% had average proficiency in Korean language, and 98.8% received a scholarship to fund their studies. Only 14.8% stayed in a dormitory that provided meals, and 59.3% stayed in apartments.

Daily food intake based on food groups

The daily food intakes of the subjects obtained by a 1-day 24-h dietary recall interview are presented in Table 2. The mean total food intake was $1,202.4 \pm 361.2$ g. The daily foods consumption were 373.9 g for cereal and cereal products, 226.7 g for vegetables, 96.0 g for fruits, 0.5 g for nuts and seeds, and 105.5 g for milk and milk products.

Table 1. General characteristics of the study population

Characteristics	Total (n = 81)
Age (years)	$29.4 \pm 4.0^{1)}$
Weight (kg) ²⁾	69.0 ± 10.0
Height (cm) ²⁾	173.8 ± 8.9
Body mass index (kg/m ²) ³⁾	23.0 ± 3.2
Length of stay in Korea (months)	19.7 ± 18.2
Korean proficiency	
Good	13 (16.1)
Average	61 (75.3)
Poor	7 (8.6)
Household income USD	
≤ 1,500	58 (71.6)
≥ 2,000	23 (28.4)
Alcohol drinking	12 (15.2)
Cigarette smoking	-
Nutritional supplement user	3 (3.8)
Type of community in Ghana	
Urban	69 (85.1)
Suburb	11 (13.6)
Rural	1 (1.2)
Residential type	
Apartment	48 (59.3)
Dormitory without food	21 (25.9)
Dormitory with food	12 (14.8)
Funding for studies	
Scholarship	80 (98.8)
Self-funding	1 (1.2)
Current disease condition	-

1) Values are presented as mean ± SD or frequency (%). 2) Body weight and height given by subjects 3) BMI: Body mass index was calculated as body weight (kg) / height² (m).

Table 2. Daily food intakes of subjects by food groups¹⁾

Food groups (g/d)	Total (n = 81)
Cereal and cereal products	373.9 ± 103.7
Potatoes and starch products	22.6 ± 62.6
Vegetables	226.7 ± 155.7
Fruits	96.0 ± 165.6
Seaweed	0.8 ± 4.4
Mushrooms	0.5 ± 2.3
Soy bean and bean products	29.7 ± 72.9
Nuts and seeds	0.5 ± 2.7
Eggs and egg products	35.1 ± 45.0
Meats and meat products	99.7 ± 71.1
Fish and fish products	35.9 ± 61.2
Milk and milk products	105.5 ± 153.5
Beverages	82.1 ± 183.8
Sugar and sugar products	5.9 ± 10.8
Fats and oils	24.6 ± 22.5
Total food intake	$1,202.4 \pm 361.2$

1) Values are presented as mean ± SD.

Daily nutrient intakes

The mean daily nutrient intakes of the subjects and the proportion who did not meet the RNIs, based on Dietary Guidelines for Ghana and the WHO/FAO guidelines, are shown in Table 3. The mean daily energy intake was $2,289.6 \pm 548.9$ kcal. The mean energy distribution for carbohydrate: protein: fat was 65.8: 12.2: 22.0. The proportion of subjects whose nutrient intakes did not meet the RNIs were highest for energy (92.6%) and lowest for protein (14.8%). None of the study participants met the daily dietary requirement for calcium.

Table 3. Daily nutrient intake of subjects¹⁾

Nutrient	Nutrient intake	Below RNI ²⁾
Energy (kcal/d)	$2,289.6 \pm 548.9$	75 (92.6)
Protein (g/d)	69.1 ± 17.8	12 (14.8)
Fat (g/d)	55.1 ± 21.4	-
Carbohydrate (g/d)	$373.9 \pm 10.3.7$	-
Dietary fiber (g/d)	14.6 ± 5.7	-
Calcium (mg/d)	315.2 ± 205.7	81 (100.0)
Iron (mg/d)	11.4 ± 3.9	62 (76.5)
Zinc (mg/d)	11.1 ± 3.6	70 (86.4)
Vitamin A ($\mu\text{g RE/d}$)	552.4 ± 414.8	52 (64.2)
Vitamin E ($\text{mg}\alpha\text{TE/d}$)	24.9 ± 12.6	-
Vitamin B1 (mg/d)	1.2 ± 0.3	37 (45.7)
Vitamin B2 (mg/d)	1.0 ± 0.4	63 (77.8)
Vitamin B6 (mg/d)	1.5 ± 0.6	34 (42.0)
Folate ($\mu\text{g DFE/d}$)	363.7 ± 143.1	56 (69.1)
Niacin (mg NE/d)	15.5 ± 6.7	48 (59.3)
Vitamin C (mg/d)	59.8 ± 42.8	34 (42.0)
Energy distribution		
% Carbohydrate	65.8 ± 6.7	
% Protein	12.2 ± 2.1	
% Fat	22.0 ± 7.3	

1) Values are presented as mean \pm SD or frequency (%). 2) The standard values of RNI for Energy, protein, iron, zinc, vitamin A, vitamin C, and folate was based on Dietary Guidelines for Ghana¹⁴ and RNI for calcium, vitamin B1, vitamin B2, niacin, vitamin B6 was based on WHO/FAO guideline.¹⁵

Dietary habit status according to meal skipping

As shown in Table 4, the frequency of the meal skipping increased after coming to Korea among subjects who skipped meals ≥ 7 times/week. The frequency of breakfast skipping increased from 2.6 ± 2.9 times/week, while in Ghana, to 5.2 ± 2.3 times/weeks, while in Korea ($p = 0.0004$). There was also a significant increase in the meal skipping frequency for lunch ($p = 0.0164$) and dinner ($p = 0.0319$). Inadequate time was cited as the main reason for skipping meals in both groups.

NAR and MAR according to meal skipping habit

NAR and MAR of participants who skipped meals ≥ 7 times/week and < 7 times/week was shown in Table 5. The subjects who skipped meals ≥ 7 times/week had significantly lower NAR for vitamin B1 (0.83 vs. 0.92 , $p = 0.0180$) and vitamin B2 (0.61 vs. 0.73 , $p = 0.0433$) compared to those who skipped meals < 7 times/week. NAR for calcium was the lowest in both subjects, those who skipped meals ≥ 7 times/week (0.28) and those who

Table 5. NAR and MAR according to meal skipping¹⁾

	< 7 times/week (n = 56)	≥ 7 times/week (n = 25)
Protein	0.99 ± 0.03	0.96 ± 0.09
Vitamin A	0.67 ± 0.30	0.78 ± 0.28
Vitamin B1	$0.92 \pm 0.15^*$	0.83 ± 0.17
Vitamin B2	$0.73 \pm 0.24^*$	0.61 ± 0.25
Niacin	0.84 ± 0.19	0.81 ± 0.22
Vitamin B6	0.90 ± 0.16	0.88 ± 0.16
Folate	0.80 ± 0.20	0.83 ± 0.20
Vitamin C	0.80 ± 0.27	0.83 ± 0.28
Calcium	0.33 ± 0.21	0.28 ± 0.21
Iron	0.78 ± 0.19	0.73 ± 0.22
Zinc	0.74 ± 0.19	0.68 ± 0.20
MAR	0.77 ± 0.13	0.75 ± 0.12

1) Values are presented as mean \pm SD.

*Differences according to meal skipping determined by t-test

Table 4. Dietary habit status according to meal skipping¹⁾

Variables	< 7 times/week (n = 56)		p ²⁾	≥ 7 times/week (n = 25)		p ²⁾
	In Ghana	In Korea		In Ghana	In Korea	
Frequency of skipping (n/wk)						
Breakfast	1.7 ± 1.9	2.0 ± 1.9	0.1479	2.6 ± 2.9	5.2 ± 2.3	0.0004
Lunch	0.6 ± 1.2	0.5 ± 1.2	0.7325	0.8 ± 1.2	1.8 ± 2.0	0.0164
Dinner	0.1 ± 0.4	0.2 ± 0.5	0.3218	0.6 ± 1.2	1.3 ± 1.7	0.0319
Reasons for skipping						
Inadequate time	35 (77.8)			20 (80.0)		
Not tasty	2 (4.4)			2 (8.0)		
Others	8 (17.8)			3 (12.0)		

1) Values are presented as mean \pm SD and frequency (%). 2) Differences in meal skipping determined by paired t-test

skipped meals < 7 times/week (0.33). NAR for protein, niacin, vitamin B6, calcium, iron, and zinc and MAR were also lower among subjects who skipped meals ≥ 7 times/week than those who skipped meals < 7 times/week, but not statistically significant.

Discussion

The purpose of this study was to examine the meal skipping habits and assess the nutritional status of Ghanaian students currently staying in Korea. In our study, the daily food intake was $1,202.04 \pm 361.2$ g, of which, plant-based food constituted 74.5% and animal-based food constituted 25.5%. Cereal and cereal products were the most consumed plant food, whereas milk and milk products were the most consumed animal food. A study of mothers of childbearing age in the Eastern Region of Ghana showed that 95.3% of the respondents consumed fish daily, while 37.8 and 53% consumed meat and milk, respectively, on a weekly basis.¹⁶ Similarly, another study, comparing the food intake of Ghanaians staying in Ghana with Ghanaians in the UK, showed that among the native Ghanaians, fish (23%) and soup and stews (23%), were the major protein sources.¹⁷ This indicates that there is possibly a shift in the source of protein consumed by Ghanaian students, after coming to Korea. A change in dietary pattern was similarly observed by Pan et al., which found an increase in consumption of dairy products among Asian immigrants after moving to the USA.¹⁸

The Ghanaian MOH dietary guidelines recommends the daily energy intake from macronutrients is 30~50% from carbohydrates, 10~15% from fat, 5~10% from animal-based protein and 20~30% from plant-based protein. In the study by Gibson et al., where the native Ghanaians were compared with the UK-based Ghanaians, the daily energy intake among native Ghanaians was 61.5% from carbohydrate, 24.4% from fat and 14.1% from protein.¹⁷ In our study, 65, 22 and 12% came from carbohydrate, fat and protein, respectively. This indicates that there is an increased intake of energy from carbohydrate and fat and less from protein compared to the recommended intakes. The participants mentioned having meals either in the cafeteria or from Korean restaurants. This may have influenced the similarities between their diet patterns and the Korean diet. Our study participants were men, which maybe another factor that influenced eating-out patterns.

Additionally, similar to Korean diet patterns, the main dish in the study participants' diet consisted of rice or bread with meat or tuna. Having rice or bread may have contributed to 65% of their energy intake being from carbohydrates, which is also similar to the Korean diet pattern. The Ghanaian MOH recommends 3,091 kcal/day for males. In our study, the mean daily energy intake was $2,289.6 \pm 548.9$ kcal, and 92.3% of the male students did not meet the RNI advocated by the FAO/WHO. The RNI values for various micronutrients, such as calcium, iron, zinc, vitamin A, vitamin B2, were also not met among our study participants. From literature, it has been established that skipping meals, particularly breakfast, does not result in an accurate energy compensation at subsequent meals and, consequently, daily energy intakes may decline.¹⁹

Meal skipping is the most common dietary practice reported among students including international students.^{20,21} In our study, breakfast skipping habits increased to an average of 3 times per week, after coming to Korea, which is consistent with findings from the works of,²² in which the majority of students stated they tended to skip breakfast due to tight lecture schedules. Participants in this study also cited time constraints as the main reason for skipping meals. This may be due to the acculturative process, which may require a period of adaptation to the new environment and an adjustment in time management.²³

A comparison between meal skipping frequency and diet quality indicators, NAR and MAR, showed that several nutrients, such as vitamins B1 and vitamin B2, was significantly lower among subjects who skipped meals ≥ 7 times/week than those who skipped meals < 7 times/week. This implies the possibility of a low-quality diet among Ghanaian students who skipped meals ≥ 7 times/week. The link between dietary practices and the amount and quality of nutrients consumed is well-established. Gaowei et al. also found that college students who maintained good dietary practices before and after coming to Korea had a higher intake of food and nutrients than those who did not.²⁴

The current study has limitations. The subjects had only resided in Korea for a short period of time. Therefore, an assessment of their, relatively, long-term changes in dietary behaviors was not done. Also, the intra-person variation in food and nutrient consumption, as obtained by a single 24-h recall, may not be sufficient to assess the nutritional status of Ghanaian students. Body weights and heights

were provided by the subjects and, therefore, may have been a source of bias on the part of some of the participants. Furthermore, the sample size was relatively small. In spite of the above limitations, this study is the first to have attempted to investigate the dietary patterns among Ghanaian international students and, to a large extent, students of African origin. Thus, the study is pivotal in providing baseline data for future nutrition researchers, who are interested in probing nutritional and dietary habits of international students, particularly those from West Africa.

In conclusion, we found that daily nutrient intakes were insufficient and did not meet the standards established by Ghana's MOH nutrient recommendations. Meal skipping practices were shown to differ significantly after coming to Korea. It was revealed that participants who skipped meals ≥ 7 times/week had a lower diet quality than those who skipped meals < 7 times/week. On the basis of our study findings, we recommend that nutrition education should be organized for the Ghanaian student community in Korea, using our study results as a template to draft a nutritional and culturally appropriate program.

Summary

The purpose of this study was to examine the dietary behavior and assess the nutritional status of Ghanaian students currently staying in Korea. This study is the first to have attempted to study the dietary patterns among Ghanaian international students. For the study, a total of 81 Ghanaian male students with an average age of 29.4 ± 4.0 years were sampled between May and June 2016. The study results showed that the daily intake for nutrients such as vitamins A and C, iron, folate and energy requirements did not meet the daily RNI established by Ghana's MOH. Meal skipping behavior significantly increased among participants after coming to Korea. The study results also showed that the diet quality indicators, NAR and MAR, were lower among participants who skipped meals ≥ 7 times/week compared to those who skipped meals > 7 times/week. These study findings imply a need for nutritional education, tailored based on the cultural practices, among Ghanaian students in Korea.

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